Fifty first regiments have loft for Kentucky, making ten and men from Indiana in ten days Sixty two regiments have been paid off in Kentucky in the past thirty days.

Carso, Dec. 16, 1861. a large number of heavy anchor cables for the purpose of bstructing the navigation of the river at that Great preparations are being made there, expecting an

CINCINNATI, Dec, 17, 1861. The Commercial's Frankfort despatch says that the Select Committee reported a resolution expelling Representatives Elliott, Matthewson, Merritt, Ewing, Silvertooth, Gilbert, Boone and King for aiding the rebellion.

Five rabel officers and soldiers, who were captured some days ago in Tennessee by Unionists from Whiteley county, Ky., passed to-day en route for Louisville.

A letter from a prominent officer at Mumfordsville says that the divisions of Generals McCook, Johnson, Wood and Rosson a rested on the northern bank of Green river

A letter from Lebanon, 17th, says that General Thomas' division was making rapid preparations, and

would leave in a few days.

There were many rumors about the movements of the robels below, but none were rollable.

General Nelson's division encamped on Muldraugh's
Hill, on the old Nashville turnpike, Sunday in fine order

At Somerset, Sunday night, it was reported that a ne

gro servant of a rebel officer had been captured as he was taking provisions to the rebel pickets. He says that Zollteoffer has 5,000 men this side, and 2,000 men the other side of the river, and is fortifying both sides of the

river with the purpose of wintering.

It was rumored at Somerset that 800 cavalry had surprised a portion of Colonel Hazzard's regiment and killed a few and captured some of Hazzard's camp, fifteen miles If this place is a fair index of the sentiment of Ker

tucky, the State will give a prompt and cordial support to the government in refusing to surrender Messrs. Mason

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 16, 1651.

How More Kentucky Volunteers Might Have Been Wained-Governor Magoffin and the Retels, &c. to Logislature the Committee on Military Affairs

ounced that the Secretary of War and President of United States have consented that Kentucky shall raise ten regiments for her own protection, to continue in f this arrangement has been made, as was proposed and rtly executed during the administration of General great many men in the State who, believing the State rights doctrine, think the invasion of the State by Buckner a repudiation of that dectrine—the basis of all secessionism—and these men are ready to culist for the defence and protection of Kenare ready to emist for the defence and protection of Ken-tucky. It is understood that by this agreement a Major General of the State will be appointed by the United States to command the men, who are to be under the rules and regulations of the United States armies, and et to the orders of Gen. McClelian.

The Journal publishes a letter from Goy. Magoffin, in which, in answer to a paragraph quoted some days gince by the Journal from the message of the Provisional Gornor of Kentucky, he explains his position. He denies a sanctioning of the use of his name by the rebel Go. vernor, and cendemns the purposes and actions of the

vernor, and condemns the purposes and actions of the chel state government. He says:—

My position is and has been and will continue to be, to think by the will of the people of the State. To stand by the constitution and laws of the State of Kentucky as expected by the Supreme Court of the State and by the constitution and laws of the federal government as expected by the Supreme Court of the United States. They are the creatures of the people and of the sovereign states, and notither Congress nor the Legislature can expected any powers not delegated in these constitutions, lasts should be preserved in their integrity until altered by the people. To this position I shall cling in this trying hour as the last hope of Society and of constitutional liberty. It is the sheet anchor of our safety and the only hope of patriotism, of honor and of freedom, unit whenever an attempt is made to overthrow the constitution, which is the only bend of our Union, come from what quarter it may, from friends or foes, it ought to be at once resisted—unitedly, resolutely, desperately estated against any odds, to save our institutions as our athers made them. I cannot close this letter without expressing to you my high gratication at the nolle stand our have taken against the atracious policy advocated in leceratary Cameron's report. If it be adopted the consistation and the Union will be hopelessly overthrown. I am opposed to this conflection with the guilty. It is unjust to women and helpless children, who are in no way sponsible for the war. It never was intended to be one in such a government do with them, where it is unjust to women and helpless children, who are in no way sponsible for the war. It never was intended to be one in such a government do with them. Return them their converts give them back to the slave States?

The supposition of the manipated and by the act the airce of our institutions will be changed and the conditution overtation than been received here to the feet that a battle was going on on Friday, at Some

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

[From the Lousville Journal, Dec. 14.]

We have received a very interesting letter from Columbia, Adair county, dated on Wednesday last, some portions of which we feel it our duty to omit, as they comment freely upon army movements, and their publication at this time would be injurious. The letter, however, felly confirms the information that the rebels have crossed the Cumberland river in force, between Columbia and Somersel, and it is thought they number 7,500 on both sides of the stream, the largest portion being on this side. General Scheepf is earcfully watching their right wing a few miles back of Somersel, and General Boyle, at Columbia, has his regiments on their left wing, chading to be permitted to drive out the invaders. We do not doubt that they will soon have their desires gratified, and they will learn in time that the delay has been most judicious. If our friends in General Boyle's at Columbia in a substrained they will soon have the opportunity, as there is now no difficulty in the way of transportation. Colonels Bramlette and Wolford are in this division, and Kentucky has not in the field more zealous or brave officers. Their commands will soon have the active employment for which they are burning. Wolford's cavalry have done good service, and are increasing in efficiency as they come under better discipline. They are admirable on secont and picket duty, and are all intused with the apirit of their leader, whose resiless, glittering, daradurl eye looks as if he was ready to fight the whole robel army himself without thinking of the odds. General Eoyle has accured the respect, love and confidence of all his officers. The same admirable to the service, and are all infused with the apirit of their leader, whose resiless, glittering, daradurl eye looks as if he was ready to fight the whole robel army himself without thinking of the odds. General Eoyle has accured the respect, love and confidence of all his officers. The State is largely indebted to him for important services in

the collection of the duties and responsibilities of his office.

The same journal says, in the same articles—[fity Tennessee refugees came into Columbia on Tuesday last, and joined Colonel Bramette's regiment. Their leader having stated that case bundred and fifty more were on the baske of the Cumberland seeking an opportunity to the baske of the Cumberland seeking an opportunity of the baske of the Cumberland seeking an opportunity of the baske of the Cumberland seeking an opportunity of the baske of the Cumberland seeking an opportunity of the baske of the Cumberland seeking an opportunity of the baske of the Cumberland seeking an opportunity of the baske of the Cumberland seeking an opportunity of the bask of the Cumberland seeking an opportunity of the bask of the Cumberland seeking an opportunity of the bask of the Cumberland seeking and opportunity of the bask of the Cumberland seeking and opportunity of the bask of the Cumberland seeking and opportunity of the bask of the Cumberland seeking and opportunity of the bask of the Cumberland seeking and opportunity of the control of

in their camps that when the "Yankees" attack them no quarter will be given and no prisoners takes. Among the troops is one company of Indian cavairy from Arkansas, and one hundred negroes are armed and in the regiments with the whites. Two regiments at least, who were in the battle of Bull run, are now at Columbus. The officers and men express the greatest confidence in their ability to whip the "Yankees" whenever they make their appearance, though it is universally conceded by them that our artillerists on the gaubeats worked their pieces admirably at the battle of Belmout. There appeared to be no commissary department at Columbus. Every few days a boat lead of provisions and whikey arrived from Memphis, which would be distributed as soon as it came. It frequently happened that there was nothing to eat in the camp. No coffee is seen there. Everything edible within thirty miles of Columbus has been taken long since to feed the army, and it is now dependent upon Momphis for supplies. The men have been supplied with blankets, comforts, and quits of all sizes and colors, contributed by the citizens of the South and forwarded to Columbus by steamers. The only money in circulation is the notes of the Southern confederacy, which are as thick as leaves in autumn. The Journal's informant thinks that Columbus will only be taken after a desperate struggle. The men defending the place are resolved never to surreader as long as there is the least hope of holding out.

GURRILLA WARFARE MRAR LOUISVILLE.

(From the Louisville Journal, Doc. 18.)

There were ten men under Lieutenant Dunlap, of Col. Whitaker's regiment, and forty-seven well armed rebels ongaged in the skirmish last week, in Shelby county, a rumor of which was had by telegraph. Lieutenant Dunlap held his ground under several fires, and returned them with effect, as one rebel was severely wounded in the body and one in the arm, though they were protected by a log house loop-holed for defence. Young Moody, of Lieutenant D.'s command, was wounded in the right breast; the ball struck a rib and glanced off. He will soon be ready for service again. Lieutenant Dunlap held the bouse in range of his Enield rifles, and sent for men to storm it; but the rebels decamped in hot haste before the arrival of the reinforcements, which proceeded immediately in pursuit of them towards Owen county.

(From the Nashville Patrict, Dec. 3.)

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad stopped receiving freight at Nashville on the lat inat, as the rolling stock of the road was all needed to transport troops to Bowling Green.

Bowling Green.

SKERMISH ON GREEN RIVER.

[Prom the Louisville Journal, Dec. 16.]

We have received from a leutenant in the United States service an account of a sxirmish last Thursday on the banks of Green river. Company I of the Fifteenth Ohio was attacked by about one hundred and fifty rebel cavalry, who had dismounted from their horses and approached the patriots unobserved. The rebels fired one round without killing or wounding a man, and it was returned by our infantry with a couple of voileys, wounding several. The cavalry then retired, bearing their wounded with them.

[From the Nashville Despatch to Memphis Appeal, Dec. 1.]

Provisional Governor Johnson has issued a call at Bowling Green, under the act of Dec. 4, calling for twenty companies of volunteers from Kentucky.

It was Captain John H. Morgan and his cavalry company who destroyed the railroad bridge over Bacon creek, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad

CAPTURE OF CAPTAIN PRIME OF GENERAL BUELL'S SKIRMISH ON GREEN RIVER.

on the Louisville and Nashville railroad
CAPTURE OF CAPTAIN PRIME OF GENERAL BUELL'S
STAFF.

[From the Louisville Journal, Dec. 14.]
We hear that Jajor lielvett and Captain Prime, when
then prisoners were out with a party in search of some
missing acouts, and came upon the enemy in camp, supposing them to be our own men. They discovered their
mistake too late, were pursued and overtaken. We have
a letter which states that the captured captain was an
officer in Wolford's regiment, but there can be little or no
doubt that it was Captain Prime.
Later information states that Captain Prime and Major
Helvett were killed by the robels after their capture, but
headquarters. FROM THE MAIN ARMY IN KENTUCKY-ROUSSRAU'S

AND NEGLET'S ERIGADES.

(From the Louisville Democrat, Dec. 14.)

We learn that Negley's and Rouseau's beigades are stationed at Bacon creek, and that Gon, Negley's brigade, or the mechanics in it, have taken a contract to rebuild the Bacon creek bridge, pledging themselves to complete it in forty-eight hours. Quick work that, we think,

it in forty-eight hours. Quick work that, we think,

THE FLAG OF TRUCE FROM BUCKNER,

(From the Louisville Democrat, Dec. 14.)

The flag of truce from Buckner, asking termission for his wife to come to our city to bury a dead child, was very properly refused. Whatever the pretext for getting within our lines we think Gen. Buell warranted in rofusing all such appeals. If there was a dead child to be buried Louisville is neither the permanent home of the traitor Buckner nor his good lady, nor is it the birth place of either; and why it should be brought here, where Buckner can never come, is a matter of surprise to some. To us it is plain enough that Gen. Buell properly rejected the request of Mrs. Buckner to come to Louisville.

To us it is plain enough that Geo. Buell properly rejected the request of Mrs. Buckner to come to Louisville.

MARTIAL LAW IN OWENSBORO.

R. M. Hathaway has been appointed Provost Marshal of Owensboro, Kentucky.

SAPTAIN NETTER AGAIN IN THE PIELD.

[From the Louisville Journal, Dec. 14.]

Captain Netter, of Colonel Barbridge's regiment, is no idler. Our readers have been informed of his brilliant achievement at Whitpowill bridge, on the Memphis Branch Railroad. He was wounded in that engagoment, but wounds must be serious to incapacitate him from duty. On Thursday night Captain Netter visited Hartford, Ohio county, Ky., for the purpose of arresting ene Morton, a noted secessionist of that region. Morton refused to submit, and even went so far as to draw his revolver and fire several times upon the gailant Captain, wounding him slightly. Captain Netter found it impossible to take his adversary alive, and, as an act of self-defence, fired upon and killed Morton.

From LOUISVILLE AND VICINITY.

[From the Louisville Journal, becember 24.]

To no CONSOLDATED.—We are informed that the companies recruited at Frankfort by Col. Lindsay, which were ordered to consolidate there with Col. Wilsan's command, Col. Lindsay to retain the coloneley. Six hundred men from Loxington, under command of Col. S. D. Broce, of Lexington, passed through the city yesterday and took passage on the steamer B. J. Adams for Smithhald, where they will be consolidated with Col. Wilsan's regiment.

SKIRMISH IN SHELBY COUNTY, KY.

The authorities having learned that a number of rebels in the vicinity of Beg lad, Shelby county, Kentucky, on the line of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, were becoming troublesome, add had even gone so far as to example have either to take the oath of allegiance to the the line of the Louisville and Frankfork Railroad, were becoming troublesome, add had even gone so far as to compel loyal citizens to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern confederacy, a squad of men from Col. Whittaker's regiment, at Spring Garden, near this city, were despatched to the neighborhood on Thursday night with orders to arrest the rebels. Arriving on the ground, they were proceeding to make the desired arrests when they were fred upon from the residence of a rebel, which was occupied by about forty persons. The fire was returned by the squad of half a cozen federal troops, who were finally overpowered and forced to retreat, but one of them, however, having been wounded, and he not mortally. A company of one hundred men from Col. Whittaker's regiment, under command of Captain Lee, left by the afternoon train yesterday for the some of the recent conflict, and, we presume, have made the desired arrests ere this. Colonel whittaker, who was at Frankfort yesterday, joined Captain Lee at Bagdad.

[From the Louisville Bemocrat, Dec. 14.]

We are informed that it is usual for the surgeons in charge of the transportation of the sick to telegraph the medical director here notifying him of the number on the way and the train by which they will arrive. Whenever this is done ambulances are kept in waiting at the deport to carry and distribute them to the hospitals. No delay occurs at the depot when those in charge of the sick give notice to the medical director, and, if delay occurs, the fault is not his, but that of the medical direct in charge of rekeping the transportation of the sick. While this explanation exonerates the resident surgeons from blame we have yet to learn who is chargeable with the inhuman arrelessness of which we spoke yesterday. Who sont slok soldiers to the city on Thursday night without the proper notification, and thus subjected them to a delay of several hours at the deport.

FOLTTICAL PRISONERS AT LOUISVILLE, There are at present forty-seven political offenders in the prison at t

FOLITICAL PHISONERS AT LOUISING MORE THE THREE T

ville, Ky.

THE BLACK FLAG IN KENTUCKY.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

We unhesitatingly say that the cause of justice, that the cause of humanity itself, demands that the black flag shall be unfurled on every field—that extermination and death shall be proclaimed against the hellish miscreants who persist in polluting our soil with their erimes. We will stop the efficient of blood, we will arrest the horrors of war, by terrific slaughter of the foo, by examples of overwhelming and unsparing vengeance. When Oliver Cromwell massacred the garrison of Drogheda, suffering not a man to escape, he justified it on the ground that is object was to bring the war to a close—to stop the efficient of blood, and that it was, therefore, a merciful action of blood, and that it was, therefore, a merciful action is part. The South can afford no longer to trifle—she must strike the most fearful blown—the war cry of extermination must be raised.

A BUCKYER DODGE.

[From the Louisville Democrat, Dec. 14.]

The flag of truce from Buckner, asking permission for his wife to come to our city to bury a dead child, was very properly refused. Whatever the pretext for getting within our lines, we think General Buell warranted in refusing all such appeals. If there was a dead child to be buried, Louisville is neither the permanent home of the traitor Buckner nor his good lady, nor is it the birstplace of either, and why it should be brought here, where Buckner can nevergome, is a matter of surprise to some. To us it is plain enough that General Buell properly rejected the request of Mrs. Buckner to come to Louisville.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS OF THE EUROPA.

Arrival of the Jura with One Day's Later News.

The War Question in the British Cabinet Council.

Active Military and Naval Preparations in England.

An Important Letter from General Scott.

The Political and Financial Aspects of the Crisis.

The Manufacturing Districts of England Alarmed at the Prospect of War.

Popular Leaning Towards a Legal Solution of the Difficulty.

Declarations of Messrs. Bright and Cobden.

OPINION OF IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

The Naval Power of America Not to "Be Despised" by John Bull.

OUR PARIS AND BERLIN CORRESPONDENCE,

The mails of the Europa reached this city from Boston early yesterday morning. Our files contain the impor-tant details of the European news to the 1st of December.

The Queen's messenger and the special messenger from Mr. Adams, our Minister in London, who came by the Europa, arrived by the Shore line, and proceeded at once The Jura, Capt. Alien, arrived at Portland yesterday donderry, whence she sailed on the 6th inst. Her news is one day later than that by the City of Washington. The London News of the 30th of November, in its city

previous day tous:-		
Closi	ng P	rices.
United States 5 per cent, redeemable 1874 76	A	74
Virginia State 6 per cent 4	3 16	45
Erie shares, ex-assessment scrip 2	4 8	26
Do. 7 per cent, preference do 4		46
Do. assessment scrip		2
Illinois Central 6 per cent, 1875 7.	3 4	75
Do. 7 per cent, 1875 7	7 8	79
Do. \$100 shares, \$50 paiddis. 4	5 8	43
Do. do. all paid 5		58
Michigan Central 8 per cent 1869 8		92
Do. do. do. sinking fund, 1882 7		81
New York Central 6 per ct., sink, fund, 1883. 7		80
Do. 7 per cent, sinking fund, 1864 8:		90
Do. 7 per cent, sinking fund, 1876 89		90
Do. 7 per cent, convertible bonds, 1876 80		96
Do. \$100 shares		70
Panama Railroad, 1st mortgage, 1865 9		100
Do. 2d mortgage, 1872 9		99
Pennsylvania Central bonds, 1st mort. conv 8:		84
Do. 2d mortgage, convertible 7		80
Do. \$50 shares	0 a	35
Philadelphia and Reading \$50 shares 1	4 n	18
According to the Penses of Turin the Austria		and the same

ment contemplates making a new naval conscription tre of the next war, has determined that all the confleet. It is even said that this measure will be extended be wanted, and the Espero gives it as its opinion that Istria and Dalmatia ought to be able to furnish at least

Our Paris Correspondence.

Excitement at the Paris Bourse—The Language of the Press—No Breach Beleven France and America—War with England and America Regarged as Inevitable—The Opportunity for the Aggrandisement of France—The Emperor's Opposition to any Plan of Disarmament—Permits for Embarkation, de.

You may be sure that the selection

tioners on board the Royal Mail Company's steamer takes precedence of all other political news.

Yesterday at the Bourse-now additionally thronged in consequence of the abolition of the customary francs for admission—the excitement the news created was ex-traordinary. The funds slightly declined, Three-per-cents falling thirty centimes, but the talk was ominous of much more important Bourse operations. Not, however, that Mr. Slidell-the rebel Commissioner to France, or the "pointed persuasion" found necessary to tranquillize his pugnacious daughter-as any sort of affront to France. Of this you may be assured—whatever may be the ostensi-ble language or even conduct of this country, there will never be any quarrel with America. But a very general belief provailed that the small end of the wedge was in. serted in an irreparable breach with England. It is as tonishing the unanimity which appeared on this view o the subject. That the present difficulty would be got over was thought probable, especially as the English Ministry would take care that any legal doubt on the subject in the minds of its law officers should furnish it with a leophole to escape from the unpleasant position the American government had imposed on it. But that war would sooner or later break out between the two people seemed to be looked upon as a fixed fact.

Such being the general conception, an exciting hubbub

prevailed as to what France would be expected to do. 'Do?" said a gentleman, who is well known to be the agent of parties about the Court, "why encourage Eng" and by all means not to put up with American insolen every European Power she cannot submit to these Ameriliar expression of countenance with which this remark was received by the knot of influential parties to whom it was addressed. "Yes," said one, some time after, when the speaker had passed away, "we all understand this France will carefully fan the flame-perhaps take hand in it for a time—only the better to hold her own afterwards. A war with England and America would be the most valuable boon to France, and the very day it commenced would be the signal of the fall of British

and final ospousal of the cause of America against England.

Whether under the circumstances you have any time or any interest in general European politics I don't know, but the state of the world on this side the Atlantic is bardly less disturbant than on yours. As for any real french disarmament—though some nominal reduction may occur—the idea is preposterous. All the semi-official journals do not heafthet to denounce any policy of the kind, and repeat what I said in my former lotter of the state of Europe in general. True to that "aly dodge" which is the Emperor's peculiar, pains are taken to provest that France is the mest lamblike of nations; it never arms but in self-defence; it never crosses its boundaries but to protect those who are too feeble to help themselves. Still, to lay aside arms which have been collected with so much paintaking, and under circumstances so imperative, would be madness. But the fact is, much may be done in this way without reducing the effective strength of either the army or navy. Free countries, whose movements are the result of purhamentary discussion, cannot form an idea of the facility with which one governed by a deepotism can disband an army, tyrak up a marine, and, with a wave of its want, collect all the broken materials together again. It would be quite possible for the army to be reduced from 500,000 to 400,000 by these means. The soldiers, actor being drilled in all the new means and appliances, are despatched to their homes. On arriving at their destination—and not till them—they receive the remuneration due. Then they are under surveillance of the mayor and his functionaries. To leave their town or village, being their arrondisement, is that a permit is simply impossible. The government which disbanded them can reclaim them by a touch of the telegraphic wire. It is the same with the marines, every one of whom is registered, paid and photographed by the local authorities. He cannot stir from his neighborhood, least of all a French port, without a permit, and with a

the maistry repaired two hours after receiving the importal summons.

Were it not for the great interest which attaches to everything American, and the expectation of something "new" on the 2d of December, when the Fond project for squaring accounts with post fredigacy is to be hatched, we should be very dull. This is the season when the beau monde amisses itself with laying insplandid ornaments for the decoration of their zalous, which are then understood to be inexpable of receiving visiters. Many have not yet come out from the chateaus, but those who have keep their persiennes, or outer binds, hermotically closed, while they themselves may be occasionally seen in the various auction rooms where precious tapactry. Jupon china—that blue ebilane in Chinese porcelain which the French admire so inordinately, and for which they give such inordinate prices—or pictures tarley imported from Italy are to be seen. No one would readily believe in French thrift who witnessed the produceness with which they outbid one another in all matters pertaining to this sort of art, and a sale has but to gain the secant of collecting the moneyed connoisseurship to be sure of fabulous returns.

The Naus of the Capture of Mason and Slidell Received in French Press to the North-The French Official Organi Louding the Van-The Patris Declares Against the North—The Triple Allrance of France, Spain and Eng-land—The Finances of the French Empire, &c., &c. The telegraph sped us news last evening the impor

shade. I mean, of course, the seizure of the rebel Com Enstis and McFarland. A day or two before loyal Americans here were annoyed and angered at the recital of the capture of the American ship Harvey Birch by the pirate steamer Nashville, under command of a forsworn traitor, Pegram. In the most das tardly manner they burnt an unladen ship to the waters edge, making her crew and captain prisoners, within one hundred miles of the English coast. It was annoying to those who love the Union to observe how the fact was nted upon by the English and French press, and to see how one or two vile sheets in London lent themselves Pogram. The American Minister should have claimed All this jubilee was suddenly changed into a howl of anger inscribed in letters of gold upon the archives of the Union't under the protection of the British flag. They did right unfor the protection of the British flag. They did right, according to all laws and regulations. The rebels were acknowledged agents of a rebellious government, and as such the officers of our glorious Union had a right to capture them on all or any commercial vessel.

Hero, in Paris, as you will see by all the evening

such the officers of our glorious Union had a right to capture them on all or any commercial vessel.

Here, in Paris, as you will see by all the evening and morning papers, the excitement produced by the affair is almost as great as it is in England. I will not attempt to describe the popular sentiment in Paris upon the subject. You will be better able to judge from the newspapers. I will merely call your attention to the very hestile tone of all the government organs, and will repeat what I have constantly assured you of—namely, that this government is not favorable to the North. The articles in the semi-official journals were, I know, all submitted ere publication. From this you may judge of the animus of the authorities. The Patric made itself remarked a few evenings since by its labored efforts to underrate the effects of the victories of the Union fact. It is rumored here that a certain rebel has spent no small sum in gaining to the cause of the rebels this meat important and nearest organ of Napoleon III. Me al Guerroni're (as I informed you months ago) is the prime mover in the affairs of the Patric, and he is, as you are aware, the most powerful of the Empror's councillors—next to M. Fould. I leave you to draw your own conclusions, suite of the peace correspondents from here, who see all context draws. I greatly fear that the present occasion will be seized upon (the alliad flects of France, England and Spain being so handy) to bring undue pressure to bear upon the Washington Cabinet. Never it the history of our government has it so needed firmness and discretion in its councies. If we were wrong, which I could never admit, let the matter be graciously arranged. If right, let us to the last maintain our dignity, else we will bring upon us the contempt of Europe.

The state of the finances of the empire is, it soems, much worse than was supposed even by M. Fould. It is romored at the Bourse that he is inclined to resign his arduous pest, the more so as he meets with great emmity from the other ministers.

Our Berlin Correspondence. BERLIN, Nov. 27, 1861.
The Elections—The King and His Ministers—The Counsellor, Count Bernstorff—The Prussian Gasette on th Expedition to the South—Accounts from New Orleanse

provinces as in the capital. A great majority of the can-didates returned belong to the advanced liberal or demo-cratic party; the liberal conservatives, or juste milen have been only partially successful, and the reactionists are nowhere. There is every reason to expect, therefore, that at least half the mombers of the next Legislature will be democrate. Many of their most popular leaders will probably be elected in several places at once. Thus Waldeck is proposed in all the four electoral districts of Berlin, and in half a dozen others be-sides; Schultzer, of Delitzeh, has been nominated by the electoral colleges of Berlin; Saarbrucken, Magdeburg. Posen, and so with the rest. On the other hand the moderate liberals who formed the immense majority of the last Chamber, will find their ranks considerably

thinned; some of their most eminent men are trembling for their seats, and the chief of them—Baron Vincke—

once surrounded their station. As for the Ministers, al though their own party has come off second best, I am told they are less dissatisfied with the result of the elections than their royal master. They think that this un-equivocal manifestation of public feeling will show him than he has hitherto manifested to their moderate and conciliatory counsel. The King himself is an honest, well

by an unprincipled counsellor, a small but powerful party behind the throne, composed of menlike General Manteufie, M. Illaire, &c., whose
influence far surpasses that of his constitutional advisors,
and who urgo him on to steps which the latter cannot
but disapprove of, though they are too timid to oppose
them. It is this party that has sustained a crushing decat at the elections, and it is not impossible, therefore,
that this issue may rather tend to improve than to weaken
the position of the present ministry.

There is one member of the Cabinet, however, whose
retirement may be looked forward to shortly, although it
is not in the remotest degree connected with the elections. This is no other than Count Bernstoff, the
new Foreign Minister, who has only been a few
weeks in office, but has already had time to
display his incompetency, and has disgusted
the most devoted adherents of Frussia among
the German States, such as Raden and Sax-Goburg, by
drat promising to second a motion for the reform of
the federal constitution, and then backing out, alarmed
at his own temerity. In all probability he will be succeeded by M. de Biswack, always supposing the King cabe brought to accept the programme of the diplomatist,
which consists in a close alliance with France and decided
antagonism to Austria.

The Previous Gazefic came out on Sunday with an editorial "On the prospects of the civil war in North America,"
written in no loss friendly tone than former articles on
American affairs in the same journal. It discusses the
great naval aspedition to the South, "in which the Cenmander-in-Chief of the United States Army appears to
not see his hopes of success;" but which the semi-official
print does not think calculated to produce any decisive
result. "We can hardly believe," says the Prussian
facile, "that the occupation of a few isolated points on
so extensive a coast can have an essential influence upon
the progress of the war. It is not the sea that saves the
South as their basis of operations, for they are

aspections and the capture of Fort soyal, which may peasibly modify the views of the Prussian military critics on the subject.

The Weser Zeitung has a letter from New Orleans, dated October 23, which contains interesting details of the state of things in that city. The onactment of the revolutionary government prohibiting the transmission of cotion to New Orleans was in full force. From the 18th to the 23d of October not a single bale had arrived at the levee, whereas during the same period last year 37,000 bales had been landed. On the whole 1,300 bales had arrived this season, against 220,000 in 1890. "The same proportion, or to speak more correctly, disproportion, exists in all the other cotion ports and inland markets. At Memphis about 1,500 bales had been received since the 1st of September; last year, 67,000 bales. In the smaller towns and harbors on the seaboard, which would be unable to resist the attack of a hostile fleet, all the cotton is being removed into the interior. At Apalachicola several steamers have been employed for some weeke in shipping cotton up the country, and Mobile is beginning to take similar precautions." The cotton crop is estimated at 3,300,000 bales; that of sugar is said to be corronous, from 500,000 to 550,000 cesles, but prices are mominal, as there are no means of evading the blockade. The correspondent concludes by asserting that the people have greater confidence in Jeff Davis than ever, and that Beauregard and Johnston, "who are sidilized by their soldiers," have no leas than a quarter of a million of men under their command. The utnest activity reigns in the War Department, and the right of aminous against the Lincolntes. Twenty-live well organized regiments of infantry, cavalry and artillery are stationed at New Orleans and the vicinity, besides the milita, and if the enemy should attack us we shall give an excellent for them." No doubt you have more correct information about all this than the Wese Zeitung can give, but it may not be uninteresting for you to see what i

THE MASON-SLIDELL AFFAIR.

THE WAR FLURRY IN ENGLAND.

The Excitement Throughout the Kingdom-Opi nions of the Press-The Effect Among the Manufacturers-Naval and Military Preparations-Securities Down,

[From the London Post (government organ), Nov. 30.] That we must demand an apology from the American government and the restoration of the passengers seized on board the West Indian mail steamer, is so obvious, that the Court Circular need only inform us, as it does, that a Catinet Council was held gesterday, to make us critain of the determination that it must have arrived at.

We have therefore no besitation in asserting that destatches will be at once forwarded to Lord Lyons, instructions.

patients will be at ones forwarded to Lord Lyons, instructing him to claim the persons of the gentlemen takes from under the protection of the Emplish flag, together with an undequate opology for the untruge committed by the captain of the San Jacinto. If these demands are not at one complication, the same of the same of the San Jacinto. If these demands are not at one complication, which has been exhausted by the sublicity of the press, and which, for practical purposes, has been brought to a close by the unanimous opinion of the law efficiency of the Cronen. That we had suffered a gross afront, in the manner in which the act of Captain Wilks way perpetrated, was patent even before the piratical nature of the act had been legally established; and it would, apart from its illie-gality, have been incompatible with the mointenance of the friendly relations which before existed with the pederal government of America. We are reluctantly constrained therefore to see, in this matter, an act as unfriendly in spirit as it is piratical in law. We should but be too glad to time that there is any prospect of such conduct meating with a disavowal at the hands of the Cabinet at Washington. But every consideration leads us to apprehend authority of his government. It seems quite the disability and the patent of the foreal government, and the captain of the west fulled and war. Messrs. Sidell and Mason were in a special manner objects of the rendered states, any officer growth the government of the Minds States, any officer of the foreal government. The San Jacinto, dithough arriving from Africa, had been lurking in the waters of the West Indies for some six weeks, no doubt in pursuance of orders from the government of Washington, and there appears to be not diliculty in assumpt that the San Jacinto, although arriving from Africa, had been lurking in the waters of the West Indies for some six weeks, no doubt in pursuance of orders from the government of washington, and there are prospect of the West Indies to the order of the the most valuable boon to France, and the very day it commanded would be the signal of the fail of British superancy. Let England only waste her strongth in another struggle with her ancient colonies, and France will immediately take up a place in the world soon as a had not compiled as a place in the world soon as a had not compiled size to a lays of Charlemagne."

In the evening if dropped into more than one reception where I was sure to meet with various members of the different diplomatic missions. Parties connected with the Bagish Embassy were the observed of all observers. Every one was anxious to hear their views; but these gentlemes had evidently been enjoined to more than ordinate the content of the content

OPINION OF SILE LOWIGON TORMS.

The Cabbiest met yardenny to militarets on the slope which should be taken to obtain a statisficing for the recess outside on the littish flag. On a momentaria at occuries which as most that every point was discussed with the recessory of the control of the control of the possible consequences, without a full consideration of the possible consequences, almough the methers of the present government are men of the streatest exportence and the most profound learn, the professory of the control of the possible consequences, almough the methers of the possible consequences, and it is control of the possible consequences, and the received of the possible control of th